LOUISIANA'S MAHONE.

HON, E. JOHN ELLIS TO THE FRONT.

He is in Payer of a Liberal Movement to Beat Down Bourbon Misrole in Louisiana-The Democratic Party Shown Up in That State-Interesting Facts.

Hon, E. John Ellis, the well-known Democratic member of Congress from Louisiana, has been spending the holidays at his home in New Orleans. An hour's conversation with a reporter of the Dotty States of that city shows that Mr. Ellis has the right idea of the Bourbon party of the South, and is willing to lead the van in liberating the people of Louisiana from Demograph to Louisiana from Demograph to Louisiana. and is willing to lead the van in liberating the people of Louisians from Democratic thraidom. In referring to the political outlook of the future Mr. Ellis said to the reporter. The Democratic party is dying nationally of thraidity and inantition. It is without men or measures. It is not agreed on a ty policy. In the States of the South It is losing ground. Virginia is gone. There are grave fears for other States. It is disrupted and broken into divisions and factions in nearly every Southern State. You know its condition here.

Southern State. You know its condition here.

It is last playing for.

And if the South breaks up the Democratic party is a thing of the past. All this, in my judgment, means a total disruption of parties and new formations. The old battle-fields and issues will be deserted. The measage of Fresident Arthur is the first presidential message in thirteen years that avoided sectional meetion. He treated all sections of the country slike. The time is coming, as it should come, when the public car will no longer be insulted and nauscated with the creak of "bloody shirt" on the one hand and "carpet-baggers" on the other.

FRINCIPLES AND NOT PREJUDICE.

The time is comping when men may divide on

The time is coming when men may divide on principle rather an prejudice, and when members of different parties shall respect each other's

THE DEATH ENELL OF TRICKSTERS.

When this division comes and two powerful and respectable parties form each party will be forced to make decent nominations. The party that then nominates weak or corrupt candidates will and should be defeated. The day of unprincipled tricksters and manipulators will be over. The day of plunder and marule, of stupid legislation, of incompetent courts and insbecile executives, will be done; because each party will be upon its good behavior, will be obliged to put up its best men, will be held responsible for its blunders and crimes, and "party nominations" will not avail to vote into office brainless heads and hollow hearts.

"What effort will be made to restore the merchant-marine of the United States during the
present session of Congress?" said the reporter.

"There is, in my judgment, but one feasible
plan, and that is for the Government to appropriate money and put on lines of postal steamships
between various ports of the United and foreign
mations, and more particularly the nations of
South America and Mexics. We ought to make
our first great struggle for commercial supremecy
in that direction. Our position and power with
regard to the Western Hemisphere entitle us almest to a monopoly of its commerce. And we can
win and enjoy it and make the Spanish Main be
to us what India has been to England.

First, we must open up postal communication with them. There must be no important port from Northern Mexico to Southern Patagonia or in the stands of the Caribbean Sea, Guit of Mexico, or South Atlantic to which a line of American ships, with American mails, newspapers, samples, and "drummers," will not go. And then, in the next place, we must arrange reciprocity treaties with the largest and most important of those countries."

REPEAL OF THE MAYNATION LAWS.

R.—Would not the repeal of the navigation law

Seath Atlantic to which a line of American singles, and drummers, will not go. And then, in the next place, we must arrange reciprocity treaties with the largest and most important of those countries.

REFEAL OF THE MAYRATION LAWS.

REFERL OF THE M

I had paid \$60,000 less for my buildings and machinery.

THE HOWL ABOUT SUBSIDY.

Mr. Ellis said, relative to the bill introduced by him in Congress: "It appropriates \$5,000,000 and directs the Postmaster General to contract with American built, owned, and manned ships for carrying the mails for a term of not less than ten years between ports of the United States and foreign ports, \$500,000 to be expended in establishing lines from Pacific ports, and \$2,750,000 in lines from ports between Galveston and Wilmington, N. C., and a like sum in lines from ports between Norfolk, Va., and Portland, Mc. It requires the shirs to be first-class and of the highest speed, and built of steel or from. It authorizes the assignment of naval officers on shore duty to be employed on these postal ships. It permits them to draw out of bond duty free all supplies requisite for their voyages, and compensates them not exceeding \$200 per mile, one way, for monthly service, per annum."

R.—But is not this bill obnoxious and hisble to the charge of "subsidy"

Mr. Ellis—Certainly. But I have heard that howl from the little throats of small men too long to be scared by it. It is a subsidy just exactly as any old mail horse and wagon that drugs the United States mails over red hills on a ten-mile star route and gets pay for it is subsidized. We pay about \$20,000,000 a year to "subsidize" railroads for carrying the mails. We pay about \$20,000,000 a year to "subsidize" railroads for carrying the mails. We pay about \$20,000,000 a year to "subsidize" railroads for carrying the mails. We pay about \$20,000,000 a year to "subsidize" railroads for carrying the mails. We pay about \$20,000,000 a year to "subsidize" railroads for carrying the mails. We pay about \$20,000,000 a year to "subsidize" railroads for carrying the mails. We pay about \$20,000,000 a year to "subsidize" railroads for carrying the mails. We pay about \$20,000,000 a year to "subsidize" railroads for carrying the mails. We pay about \$20,000,000 a year to "subsidize" railroads for car THE HOWL ABOUT SUBSIDY.

lated manufacture shall so cheapen the construction of ships that with better wood and iron, better toechanics, and greater inventive genius we
abali transfer the world's ship-yard from the Clyde
to the Delaware and the Mississippi. Why, when
ships were built of wood only, we beat the world
in the beauty, the speed, and strength of our vessels. Why can we not do so now with steel and iron
ships? Locomotives are made of iron and steel
and brass. In 1832, I think, we had only two in
the United States, and these we imported from
England. Suppose we had relied on England and
taken off the duties? Would we not have been to
day dependent on her for them? But the spirit
for railroad building was rife: a demand for locomotives was created; we protected their manufacture, and to-day there are more than eighty
thousand in use in the United States, and we send
locomotives to England's colonies, and to her near
neighbors. Russia and Germany, and we make
them cheaper and better than she can. All the
stronger is the motive for protecting and fostering
our ship-building interests. No nation can afford
to be dependent for any essential of national life
or national protection. If we should have wars
in the future, and we will have them doubtlessly,
they must be fought at sea. What would be our
condition, then, if the free ship policy had rotted
down our ship-yards and deprived our army of
skilled mechanics? Would we not be heiples
and an easy prey for any second-class myal
power? But this subject is too large for an interriew. I may speak on this question in Congress
in a short time, and I will send the States what I
have too say then.

The Gibbons Tragedy in Kentseky.

Cincinnari, Jan. 4.—A diepatch from Ashland,
Ky, indicates that the excitement over the con-

The Glabons Tragedy is Kentsecky.
Cincinnati, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Ashland.
Ky, indicates that the excitement over the confession of the Gibbons family tourderers has somewhat abated. There is a disposition to allow Craft an opportunity to have a fair hearing. He will try to prove an alibi. There is a suspicion that there may be another criminal, and a committee in charge of the prosecution desire to get the true story of the crime, hence they will discourage lyaching. George Ellis wife has made some statements to the committee which corroborate his confession. All look for more developments at Craft's hearing, which takes place to-morrow.

A BASKETFUL OF CHIPS.

Appointments and Removals Yesterday— The Treasury Investigation.

the scal-room; Lewis F. Allen, of Tennsylvania, a page, vice John Beckford, removed.

Congressman John S. Barbour was tried in the Police Court yesterday for owning a violous dog, which bit Alexander Brown. The case was dismissed on Mr. Barbour's promise to pay the complainant for the time he lost and his doctor's bill.

Mr. George N. Stranahan, of Connecticut, who was formerly, under the Republican regime in the Senate, in charge of the clevator in the north wing of the Capitol, was appointed by Speaker Keifer on Wednesday to take charge of the elevator in the Representatives' end of the building.

Next Saturday the Secand Assistant Postmaster-General's bureau will commence opening bids for carrying the mail on over three thousand "star" routes. These routes are mostly in what is known as the Northwestern Grand Division—one of the four into which the whole Union is divided. The service on most of these routes will commence July 1, 1882, and end June 20, 1886.

Commissioner Raum's attention was yesterday

service on misst of these routes will commence July I, 1882, and end June 20, 1886.

Commissioner Raunt's attention, was yesterday called to a published statement that, in the event of Secretary Lincoln's retirement from the Cabinet, he (the Commissioner) would probably succeed him as Secretary of War. Mr. Raum replied: "I have not had he slightest intimation that such was the intention of the President, and I do not suppose that such is his intention."

President Arthur is perhaps the most methodical man of business wao has occupied the Executive chair for a quarter of a century. He understands the entire business of the Executive Mansion, dictates replies to all important letters received, and is so thoroughly conversant with the facts involved in important questions brought before him, as to surprise those who call to enlighten line.

fore him as to surprise those who call to enlighten him.

There will not be as many discharges of empioyees in the Treasury Department as has been predicted in various quarters. Secretary Folger has decided to dispense with the "lassed roll" as far as practicable, and to that end has already made two or three discharges from it and appointed several of the clorks on that roll to the regular roll. There will not be over twenty discharges in all, and they will be made as slowly and as gradually as possible.

Major Ray P. Eaton, formerly of the Post-Office Department, arrived in the city on Monday from a brief visit to his home in Maine. Major Eaton sacrificed an arm to save the Union, but that did not prevent his being dismissed by the alleged Postmaster-General to make room for one of the birds of prey whom he always seems delighted to associate with. Major Eaton's dismissal was a burning sub dilistering shame, and we hope it will soon be effaced by his reappointment.

John D. Defrees, Public Printer, paid off a part of the employees of the Government Printing Office yesterday, and immediately went around and borrowed as much of the money as he could, giving the employees and I. O. U. in the name of the Government Printing Office and signed by John Larcomb, paymaster, the sum borrowed aggregating about \$2,000. Mr. Defrees has a not yet developed.

Mr. Barbour's bill to incorporate the Fifteenth Street Railway names as incorporators E. Kurtz

oped.

Mr. Barbour's bill to incorporate the Fifteenth Street Railway names as incorporators E. Kurtz Johnson, H. F. Sanders, D. R. B. Nevin, John C. Hesse, Charles B. Pearson, B. H. Warner, E. S. Parker, H. K. Willard, William G. Moore, and James E. Fitch. Its route is: Beginning on Fifteenth street at Boundary street northwest, thence south to Peansylvania svenue, with the right to run along I street, between Vermont avenue and Fifteenth street northwest. It has power to issue 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$125,000.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE,

"Old Virginia Never Tire"—Who Anderson, the Murderer, Is.
The following letter has been duly received. It explains itself:

French and American Claims.

The French and American Claims Commission met on Wednesday. The French counsel asked and obtained leave to file a brief in reply upon the subject of the interest to be allowed claimants. The counsel for the United States presented a statement in reference to the motion of the French government to strike out the testimony of certain winessess in the case of Joan Chanel. Decision upon the motion was reserved. The counsel for the United States raised the question whether it was obligatory under the treaty for the commission to grant the privilege of arguing cases orally, holding that it was not imperative and that the business of the commission could be advanced by dispensing with oral arguments. The counsel for France maintained the contrary, and it was the sense of the commission that oral argument must in certain cases be permitted. The counsel for France stated that he would argue orally the case of Roman vs. The United States tomorrow at twelve o'clock. This is one of the two cases pending before the commission which involve the question of the rights of administrators to appear and act for the parties pecuniarily interested in the claim. The commission then adjourned till Jenuary 5, at twelve o'clock m.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHNOND, VA., Jan. 4.—The General Assembly met to-day, with a full quorum in each house. In the senate, Mr. Riddleberger introduced a joint resolution instructing and requesting Virginia Senators and Representatives in Congress to give earnest support to the bill introduced by Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, providing for an appropriation of \$15,000,000, to be apportioned among the several States for the promotion of common school education, in propertion to the lilliency in said States, and requesting the Governor of Virginia to take steps to have this important subject of Federal legislation brought to the attention of the several State Legislatures. The rules were suspended, and, after some debate, the resolution was adopted with but one dissenting vote. In the house the Norfolk city police bill was ordered to engressment and a third reading, after some fill-bustering on the part of the Democrats. The bill takes away the power of approliting policemen from the present commissioners (the inayor and the presidents of the two chambers of the city council and provides for a new board, to comsist of the mayor and two commissioners, to be appointed by the judge of the Hustings Court. A joint committee of the two houses waited on Governor Cameron and ascertained from him that he would send in his message on Friday.

The Maryland Legislature, Annapolis, Mn., Jan. 4.—The Legislature met to-day and organized. In the senate, George H. Williams, Democrat, of Baltimore County, was elected president, and in the house, Ots Keilholts, Democrat, of Baltimore city, was chosen speaker. In both houses there was an entire change—a clean sweep of old efficials. In the senate, John H. Miller, of Cecil County, an exstate senator, was elected scretary, and John Barret, of Baltimore, reading clerk. In the house, Joseph B. Seth, of Tabott County, was elected chief clerk, and John W. Baugiunan, of Frederick, reading clerk.

The New York Legislature ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Both houses of the Legislature met at noon. In the senate Mr. Jacoba offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the adjournment of that body from Thursday, the 5th instant, to Tuesday of next week. The assembly was in session only a short time, and adjourned to four o'clock p. m.

The Connecticut Legislature.

Harrrown, Cook, J. a. 4.—Both houses of the Legislature organized to day, Ron. Robert Coit being chosen president pro tempore of the senate, and Hon. John M. Hall speaker of the house. The two houses afterward met in John convention to receive the annual message of Governor Higelow. The State receipts last year were \$1,722,160.01; the expenses, \$1.598,552.55; balance, \$212,394.73. Of the State debt, \$977,000 comes due at the end of the current year, and he advises paying it from the funds in the treasury. The Governor announces that be has appointed James D. Smith, of Stamford, as treasurer.

DAKOTA FRAUDS.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS. COUNT BRANETTI, of Spain, is at Wormley's.

H. T. NORMAN, of Lynchburg, Va., is at the Metro-EX-SECRETARY BRIENAP, of Iowa, is at the Ar-

COLONEL J. P. SANFORD, of Iowa, is stopping at the

EX-SENATOR GRORGE E. SPENCER, of Alabama, is at Willard's.

Interpolitan.

The Weekly National Republican makes its

list appearance to-day. Governor Ellis H. Murriay, of Utah Territory, is guest at the Arlington. Colonici John A. Bridgelland, of Indiana, ex-

consul to Havre, is in the city.

J. W. Clarke, the managing editor of the Boston
Traveller, is at the Higgs House.

J. R. McLean, the proprietor and editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is a guest at the Higgs.

JUDON MARCUS MORTON has been appointed and
has accepted the position of Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

inent Republicans of Granville County, North Caro-lina, are at the National.

It is stated on excellent auth@rity that the Hon. John C. New, of Indians, will be nominated as Min later to Bussia early next week.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU, ex-consul-general t

will arrive in the city this morning.

This national tariff convention committee meets at the Riggs House on the 18th Instant. The committee will present the views of the convention to Congress. Hox. R. M. Mavo, Colonel Mayo, and R. Hunter belaney, of Virginiar Csak. Close, of Ohlo, and J. C. Barton, of the engineer corps of the B. & O. B. R., are egistered at the St. Marc. FRANCIS STERNBERG, of Lafouche, special corre-

Herr Smith, Beltshoover, and Jadwin, of Pennsyl-vania, and Hardenbergh, of New Jersey, and Senator Groome, of Maryland, are at Willard's.

GENERAL ADAM KING, Postmaster Harrison Adreon, Mr. Weatherby, Harry Lingcofelder, and James Legan, all able-bodied and good-looking poli-ticians of the Monumental City, were in the city yes-lerday "on business."

THE resignation of Mr. Van Wormer, the chief effect of the Post-Office Department, will not take effect until the 31st instant. It is stated that Mr. Frank Howe, the son of the Postmaster-General, will

e appointed in his place.

Ex-SENATOR HOWE expects to take the oath of of-EXX-EXATOR HOWE expects to take the each of of-fice to-day, and it will probably be administered by Judge Lawrenson, the oldest employee in the Depart-ment, who has performed this duty for many suc-cessive Postmasters-General.

THE dinner to United States Attorney-General

THE dinner to United States Attorney-General Brewster is announced to take place at the Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia, at six o'clock, on the 12th in stant, covers to be laid for two hundred guests. George W. Biddle, esq., will preside.

Causa are out for the wedding of Miss Riddle, daughter of the ex-corporation attorney, A. G. Riddle, to Mr. Henry E. Davis, a promising young lawyer of this city, the marriage to take place on Tuesday, January 17, at five o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension.

LITTLE MISS JESSIE LINCOLN, a young lady of the mature age of six, is the special well-spring of pleasure in the home of the Secretary of War. Mr. Lincoln takes particular comfort and delight in the company of this youngest child of his and seeks her gay presence the moment be is released from his office

A SPECIAL from Chattanooga, Tenn., announces the

e purchased.
The new Postmaster-General has been introduced

The new Postmaster-General has been introduced to the heads of bircaus and the officials of the Department. He will not, however, enter upon the discharge of his duties until to-day. The infinitesmal James took leave of the officials, which included Detectives Woodward and Gilsson, who were closeted with him during the last hours of his last official day.

An obscure little sheet, published here in German, which had a great deal to say about the "pomp and extravagance" at the White House during General Grant's administration, in speaking of last New Year's reception, says: "The President—to his shame be it said—appeared in his usual business attire." It is said that President Arthur, upon reading this severe censure upon his conduct, immediately cabled to Kaiser William for a Prussian uniform, to be worn hereafter on all state occasions.

to Kaiser William for a Francian uniform, to be worn hereafter on all state occasions, Miss Wherr, daughter of Sackville West, the firitish Minister, is described by one who has seen her as a modest, retiring, and lovery giel of

NO MORE EVIDENCE.

NOW FOR THE LAWYERS' LONG TALK.

An Important Day in the Trial of the Assamin-Ho is as Noisy and Insolent at Usual-Decision of Judge Cox Diciaring the Case to be Closed.

The important feature in the trial yesterday was gument the case was declared closed, and an adthe court-room entirely during the closing speeches by counsel, unless he keeps quiet. The law only provides for his presence while witnesses are being examined, and it is fixely that the closing hours of the trial will not be dispraced by his turbulent conduct. The crowd was not very large and there were many vacant chairs in the court-room.

The morning proceedings of the court were preceded by a remark from the prisoner to the effect
that it was his usual time to make a speech, but
that he had promised the Marsial that he would
not do so, and that he would ity to keep quiet.

The determination on the part of the prisoner
may have been arrived at on secount of the fact
that Perry Carson, a lunge colosed man, for many
years in the employ of the court, was sationed behind him, and was evidently under instructions
from the Court to maintain order.

Mr. Scoville then

inind him, and was evidently under instructions from the Court to maintain order.

Mr. Scoville then

READ AN AFFIRAVIT

to the court in support of a motion for leave to introduce additional evidence. The affidavit—which is by himself—estate that sires the case for the defense was closed (on the 15th of December) he has learned of the existence and names of certain witnesses material for the defense on the subject of insanity. The names are H. D. Bragden, Marshai Green, James Brooks, Thomas Rathbone, Kate Collins, George W. McEifresh, M. A. Austen, Edward Austin, and Andrew MacFariand. By four of these witnesses he expects to prove that in the month of June they frequently observed the aincular and strange conduct of the prisoner, and were then convinced of his Insanity, and fully commented on the fact between themselves. He ospected to prove by Ratibone and Brooks that they had an interview with the prisoner in the jail on the 2d of July, and that he then said, that he had been forced to do the act by an inspiration from God. He expected to prove by McEifresh and M. A. Austin that they rode with the prisoner to the jail on the 2d of July, and that all his actions and words were indications of an insaneman. He expected to prove by McEifresh and M. A. Austin that they rode with the prisoner to the jail on the 2d of July, and that all his actions and words were indications of an insaneman. He expected to prove by Dr. Mac-Parland, for thirty-seven years superintendent of the insane asylm at Jacksonville, ill. that he knew Luther W. Guiteau (the phisoner's father), and had had an opportunity for a scientific observation of his mental condition in 186a and that he hen came to the conclusion that Luther W. Guiteau was insane on the subject of religion; also that from the circumstances and facts developed in evidence in the case thus for helpson; also that from the circumstances and facts developed in evidence in the case thus for helpson; also that from the circumstances and facts developed in evidence in the case th

the defense.

Mr. Davidge

OFPOSED THE AFFLICATION

on the ground that there was not the shadow of foundation laid for the introduction of the evidence of this Dr. McFarland. It would be a seandal to reopen the case in respect to him. He was presented to the court as a man reckless enough to swear to an opinion on a foundation which ought not to control the mind and judgment of any man. In respect to the other witnesses, the evidence was simply cumulative. The waste of time in this trial had been without precedent. He had endeavored in the beginning to confine the evidence to specific facts tending to make up the so-called defense of insentry. His Honor in his liberality—in his commendable liberality—had said that he was not disposed to impose a harsh rule on the defense, but would allow them every latitude. He slid not think that the prosecution had occupied more than two weeks. All the rest of the time had been charged to the defense.

Mr. Scoville—It has been said that we have had our experts here. To a limited extent that is true, but from want of means such as the Government controlled—
The 19strict Attorney—Whet power has the Gov-

our expects here. To a limited extent that is froe, but from want of means such as the Government controlled—

The District Attorney—Whet power has the Government had that you have 1 is had?

Mr. Scoville—I will state what has appeared in evidence, that on the simple telegraphic request of the District Attorney these elentific gentlemen have left their charges all our the Union and sat here week after week, expecting, as they have themselves testified, to be paid the full compensation for their time, not limiting themselves at all to the \$1.25 a day which the experts for the defense were compelled to take.

The District Attorney—That is all the experts for the Government have had.

Mr. Scoville—That is all; but every one has sworn that he expected to be paid a compensation for his time, and we all know what that is with gentlemen of that character, iThe difficulty under which the defense has suffered is to obtain these experts. Where is the expert for the defense whom we have been able to keep after the last train, when his time was up? and here are these gentlemen waiting now

but the law and the jury stand between them and the result.

Mr. Scoville went on to state that it was only within the last three days that he had heard of Dr.

within the last three days that he had heard of Dr. McFarland, and it was only within twenty-four hours that he had learned what he could testify to shout Luther W. Guiteau. Most of the witnesses named in the afficiavit were in the employment of the Government, and therefore stood in the same relation to the case as the District Attorney himself. None of these witnesses would tell the defense (beforehand) definitely what they would testify to.

tify to. "Then you do not know it," Mr. Davidge suggested. "I know it to some extent," said Mr. Scoville.

gested.

"I know it as to two of them—Brooks and Rathbone—from a report published in the Boston Globe on the 4th of July. Their testimony is important because it is claimed by the prosecution that the prisoner did not mention the word 'inspiration' during the first two weeks of the occurrence. During those two weeks the District Attorney had frequent interviews with the prisoner and had all his words written down by a short-hand writer, and yet that peried of time was unterly barron of all proof on the part of the prosecution. If there was anything in all that peried that could be of the least service to the prosecution it certainly would have been presented; and now if the defense can produce any testimony covering that peried of time we should be allowed to do it. That is what we propose to do with Brooks and Rathbone.

The District Attorney, in the course of some remarks, alluded to Dr. MacFarland as a "so-called dector," and said that if he attempted to testify it would be shown what his quantifications were. The fact of his offering to give an opinion from newspaper reports was a fair indication to the cours do the propose of some remarks, alluded to Dr. MacFarland as a "so-called dector," and said that if he attempted to testify it would be shown what his quantifications were. The fact of his offering to give an opinion from newspaper reports was a fair indication to the cours and propose of the propos

was,

THE PRISONER—

I did not intend to say anything about the case this morning; but I simply propose to state what can be proved by McKliffresh and Brooks. (To the deputy marshal, who was endeavoring to restrain him)—Now do you keep quiet, or I will slap your mouth. On my way to jail I told McKliffresh that it was the potitical situation which made me shoot the President. I propose to show by Mr. Broo s that he came to my cell ou the 2d or 3d of July and talked to me on the supposition that there was some great conspiracy. I disabused his mind on that point and told him that there was no compiracy in the matter, but

these gentiemen.

Mr. Reed, referring to the District Attorney's remark about Br. MacFarland, said that in the West, where that gentleman is known, and has been known for thirty-five years, he was the peer of any expert who had testified in this case. expert who had testified in this case.

Judge Cax was beginning to rule on the motion when he was interrupted by the prisoner, who referred to the interview had with him on the 4th of July by the District Attorney and his scongrapher, Baitey, and to the fact that Bailey's note-book had been destroyed. In those interviews he had told all about the political situation and about his inspiration.

all about the political situation and about his inspiration.

Judge Cox said he appreciated from the outset the difficulty under which counsel for the defense labored. Mr. scoulle had come here a stranger to the place and people and to the practice of the court, and had been comparatively a stranger to the prisoner himself for several years. It was seen at the outset that he could receive very little assistance from the prisoner in the development of the defense. The most serious difficulty that counsel had to encounter was the odium attached to the assassination, and which distinctined people from appearing as witnesses for the defense. These were very great difficulties, and he appreciated them so fully that he felt it his duty, in order to secure the prisoner a fair trial to give a certain latitude to the defense and such facilities as corresponded with the difficulties. If any new fact were developed now that strock his mind as having an important bearing out the defense or a peecessary to a fair presentation of the any new fact were developed now that strock his mind as having an important bearing ou the de-fense or as necessary to a fair presentation of the case he would deem it his duty instwithstanding that the testimony for the delense was formally closed) to allow that fact to be given in evidence. Part of the testimony now proposed to be introduced was offered in the character of surrebutting testi-mony and part sot. The first part was the opinion of a medical expert as to the condition of the prisoner's mind. He understood the law and practice to be simply this:

had repudiated it and were denouncing him. The hypothet cal case put by the prosecution to the experts assumed that no claim of having action of the total case as the total of having action of having action of having action under the experts assumed that no claim inspiration. As surrequiring the time of this interview of Mr. Reynolds with him. It would be in answer to that to show that on the very day of the assassination the prisoner did claim inspiration. As surrebutting testimony, that evidence ought to be received. It struck him as strictly surrebutting testimony. As to the other testimony offered, which was not in reply to anything on the part of the Government, the common law practice was that the Government, the common law practice was that the Government should summon all the witnesses whose names were indorsed on the indictment, and it was really incumbent on the Government, as a matter of fairness, to summon all the witnesses who had been present at the transaction, and had scen it. The Government was not bound, however, to examine all the witnesses so summoned; but, as soon as the case for the Government was closed, these witnesses were at the disposal of the defense. The proper time for the defense to call upon them was when the rebutting testimony was in course of presentation. In this case the defense had occupied two weeks in the presentation of its rebutting testimony, and it was at that time that, strictly speaking, this evidence should have been offered, if offered at all. The next question was what consideration should influence the Court in allowing additional evidence, which might have been produced, if known, at the proper time. Such evidence ought not to be admitted if it's purely cumulative. For example, the mental condition of Luther W. Guiteau had been so thoroughly canvassed on both sides that anything more in addition to that seemed purely and exclusively cumulative. Besides, it was not a direct fact in issue, but a somewhat collateral issue. The proof of Luther W. Guiteau's insanily

The Prisoner—

I HAD A TALK

with McElfresh, going in a carriage to the jail. He wanted to know why I did it. Isaid that it was on account of the political situation. I said, "Are you a Stalwart?" and he said, "Yes." He said, "There are a great many people who feel just like you in regard to the Republican party." The point was that it was the political situation which drove me on the President. The prosecution wanted to show that it was because I was a disappointed office-seeker. I was not a disappointed office-seeker, I was not a disappointed office-seeker, and I would not have taken the Paris consulship after the last of June. Under the circumstances, therefore, I have a right to show that on the day of the shooting I told McElfresh that the cause was the political situation, and that without the political situation the President would not have been removed, if the Lord had not crowded me into it.

Judge Cox (getting a chance to finish his ruling)

been removed, if the Lord had not crowded me into it.

Judge Cox (getting a chance to finish his rulling) said that if he had an affidavit as to what Mc-Eifresh would testify to he might be able to decide more satisfactorily; but that at present it seemed to him too vague. He thought, however, that the testimeny as to the claim of inspiration made on the day of the assassination, or on the day after, was admissible as rebutting testimony. The Prisoner-That is a sound decision and worthy of Your Honor. I would not give a snap for the testimony of these experts one way or another. It is simply a question of dollars and cents with them. You could get twenty of them to swear that I was as square as a rule on the 2d of July when I did the act; while the fact is that I would not do it now for a million of dollars.

Dr. George M. Benrd, of New York, was then called to the stand by the defense.

The bistrict Attorney asked Mr. Scoville what he The District Attorney asked Mr. Scoville what he

The District Attorney asked Mr. Scoville what he proposed to prove by this witness.

Mr. Scoville replied that he intended to propound to the witness the hypothetical question of the prosecution, and to show that it witness opinion the prisoner was insane on the 2d of July.

THE COURT DECLINED

to admit the evidence.

The witness stated that since 1866 he had paid succial attention to diseases of the nervous system. He had given special attention to those diseases which might be regarded as on the border line between sanity and insanity. He was not connected with any public institution or any asylum. He did not see so many cases of raving maniacs and demented as those in charge of asylums but of those cases upon the border-line, where difficult diagnoses were required, he saw more than any superintendent of ang asylum.

Mr. Secville then propounded the bypothetical question of the prosecution, and inquired as to witness opinion as to the prisoner's insanity on the 2d of July.

Mr. DAVIDGE OBJECTED.

Objection sustained, and exception taken.

The wincess stated that since 1806 he had paid special attention to diseases of the nervous system. He had given special attention to these diseases which might be regarded as on the border line between satily and lissanity. He was not connected with any public institution or any asylum. He did not see so many cases of raving maniaes and demented as those in charge of asylums, but of those cases upon the border-line, where difficult diagnoses were required, he saw more than any superintendent of angasylum.

Mr. Scoville then propounded the hypothetical question of the prosecution, and inquired as to winess opinion as to the prisoner's insunity on the 2d of July.

Mr. Davings onlected.

Objection sustained, and exception taken.

Mr. Scoville then stated that he desired to make a proposition to the presecution. There had been numerous experts examined on both sides. They had testified to some extent in contradiction to each other. Dras. They had testified to some extent in contradiction to each other. Dras Golding, Nichels, and Walker had been present throughout the trial, though not summoned by cither side. He proposed to the prosecution, who said that they only wanted fairplay, that the court should call those three gentlemen to the stand and question them. Neither the defense hor the prosecution would ask a question. Let their lestimony go to the jury without note or comment, and let the jury decide upon it, Those gentlemen were not paid to come here.

The Prisoner—They are beyond Corkhill's money.

Mr. Scoville Said that he would not have made the proposition of the court. The Prisoner—They are beyond Corkhill's money.

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Mr. Scoville the proposed to the prosecution would ask a question, the proposition of the state of the proposition of the court. The Court then, the proposition of the court. The proposition of the court. The court of the proposition of the court. The proposition of the c

The Prisoner—They are beyond Corkhill's money.

Mr. Scovillo said that he would not have made the proposition but for the intimation thrown out by the District Attorney that he had sent Dr. Gray to the jail with instructions to examine the mental condition of the prisoner, and had stated that if he found him insane the case would never have been brought to trial. If that were good law then it was good law now. If it was the proper thing then to rest the case on Dr. Gray's copinion it was the proper thing now to rest it on the opinion of three such men as he had mamed, in order that this trial should not results to that it should be a shame and disgrace, not only to jurisprudence, but to the American people.

The Prisoner—They are the three ablest and most conscientious men in the District. They can't be tomched by money, and that's magre than you can say about the other men. Their opinions are like lawyers' opinions—you can buy them for the evidence of these witnesses, why did he not call then?

The District Attorney—He did call Drs. Godding and Nichols.

Mr. Davidge—I don't want to be interrupted.

experts.
The Court—There is nothing for the court to de-The Court-There is nothing for the court to decide.

The Prisoner-I don't want to argue the case, and I don't want my lawyers to, if the prosecution will come up like men and submit it without argument.

ANNEL BROOMS.

case he would deem it his duty inotwithstanding that the testimony for the delense was formally closed) to allow that fact to be given in evidence. Part of the testimony now proposed to be introduced was offered in the character of surrebuting testimony and part sot. The first part west the opinion of a medical expert as to the condition of the prisoner's mind. He understood the law and practice to be simply this:

THE LAW PREMIMES SANITY, and the first affirmative testimony on that issue; and all the expert testimony was a part of the evidence in chief for the defense on that issue; and all the expert testimony on which the defense relied must be colored in chief. Part of it could not be preserved to be obsered by way of surrebuting testimony. After that testimony was in, then it because the duty and the right of the proscention to office evidence on the general question of inantity. The proscention was not confidence in the general question of inantity. The proscention was not confidence in the general question of inantity. The proscention was not confidence in the general question of inantity. The proscention was not confidence on the general question of inantity. The proscention was not confidence on the general question of inantity. The proscention was not confidence on the general question of inantity. The proscention of the prisoner at midding to the stand by the first of the confidence of the expert testimony on that issue; the prisoner at midding to the stand by the prisoner at midding to the stand by the prisoner at midding to the stand by the following statement: "I had an interview with the prisoner at midding to the stand by the prisoner at midding to the stand by the following statement: "I had an interview with the prisoner at midding to the stand by the following statement: "I had an interview with the prisoner at midding to the stand by the following statement: "I had an interview with the prisoner at midding to the stand by the following statement: "I had an interview with the prisoner at midi

maied that we were about to make two or three arrests. He said:

1000°T DO IT.

If you do you will arrest innocent men. There was no man connected with me in this thing. I questioused ifm about the purchase of the pistot. He told me where he purchased it. The next day I visited him. He was caim then and quite glad to see me. He gave me the details of his work, how he commenced, how he watched the President, have be was going to shoot him two weeks before, when he was deterred by seeing the poor sick wife or the arm of her humband. He told me also that he was lying in wait for him one night near the White House when the President came out, and his first impulse was to kill him then. Somehow he was restrained from dolog so. He followed the President to Mr. Blaine's house and waited for them to come out. He could see Mr. Blaine arguing and striking his bands and talking very carnestly. The President in his turn would be striking his bands and talking very carnestly. The President in his turn would be striking his hands and talking very carnestly. The president in his turn would be striking his hands and talking very carnestly. The president to him then: 'If your hand was stayed when you saw the wife of the President must die. I suggested to him then: 'If your hand was stayed when the President was alone going to Mr. Hisine's house, how came it that you did not recognize that as an intimation from Got that he did not want you to destroy this man?' I forget his reply, but it was an evasive one.'

The Prisoner-H was that I only had authority to remove the President,

to remove the President,

NOT MES, GARPIELD.

The Witness—I remember very distinctly one remark he made. He asked me how the President was. I said: "He is suffering foarfully." 'Poor fellow, 'said he; "I am very sorry. I wish I had given him a third bullet and put him out of his misory." I think that that is substantially the conversation between us.

Mr. Scoville—What did he say in regard to a pressure or an inspiration?

The Witness—I don't believe he said a word about either.

The Witness—I don't believe he said a word about either.

The Prisoner—It's proper to say that Mr. Brooks has stated the conversations which occurred between us very correctly indeed.

Mr. Scoville—What did he say in connection with the name of God in regard to that act?

The Witness—Nothing beyond what I have stated—that he thought over the matter and prayed over the matter for six weeks, and the more he thought over it and the more he prayed over it the more confident he was that it was his duty to remove the President.

Mr. Scoville—In what connection did the prisoner use the word "God?"

The Prisoner—That is evident to every intelligent man, Scoville. There is no use in spoiling everything by this cross-examination. If you let the witness go it will be all right. You have no sense.

the witness go it will be all right. You have no sense.

The Witness—I can only repeat what I said before, that he stated to me that he had taken God into his counsel in this matter.

The prisoner here interrupted Mr. Scoville in the midst of one of his questions, and the latter angrily commanded him to be quiet. The command was without effect, however, and the prisoner exclaumed: "Mr. Brooks said that everybody was against me. I said: 'I don't care if God Almighty is for me. I will take my chance, and after a while the people will be with me. I am here as my own counsel," he shouted angrily, struggling with the deputy marshal, "and I don't want this officer lying around me. Sit down and mind your own business. I am taking to fifty millions of people. What are you? Nothing but an underling. Fifty millions of people listen to me when I talk, and I never talk unless I have something to say."

Mr. Scoville—Did you report your interviews to any one?

The Witness—To Mr. Corkhill and Attorney-General MacVeagh.

The Prisoner—

Mr. N'VRAGH IS A CHRISTIAN

man, and that is the reason he did not want to have anything to do with this case. That is the reason the New Jersey authorities did not want to have anything to do with it. They didn'nt want to get the Lord down on them. That is the place to try this case. You can't try it here.

Mr. Scoville—Did he say anything in regard to that being the first rest be had had for six weeks?

The Witness—He did. He said that he had an excellent night's sleep—the first good night's sleep he had in six weeks.

The Prisoner—I felt light-hearted and merry as soon as I got into the cell. I felt happy because I had been true to God and the American people, and everything from that day to this has gone about as a expected. Everybody is happy except a few cranks, and I don't care about them. Mr. Garfield did not die before the Lord wanted him. If the Lord had not wanted him he would not have gone. He let him go to Elberon to remove him gently and gracefully.

The witness then left the stand, and Mr. Scoville offered in evidence the prisoner's photograph, taken the day after the shooting. Its admission was objected to by the prosecution and Mr. Scoville offered in evidence the prisoner's photograph, taken the day after the shooting. Its admission was objected to by the prosecution and Mr. Scoville of the prisoner's photograph, taken the day after the shooting. Its admission was objected to by the prosecution and Mr. Scoville of the prospection and the photograph was not admitted.

The Court austained the objection and the photograph was not admitted.

must be hung."

The Court sustained the objection and the photograph was not admitted.

Mr. Scoville theoread a letter (previously offered in evidence) written by L. W. Guiteau to Mrs. Scoville in 1875, in which he states his belief in his son Charles insants. son Charles' Insanity.

The Prisoner (sneeringly)—Is your object i reading that letter, Scoville, to show that

MY FATHER WAS A CHANK,

or that I was? You are a crank; that is my opinion of you. You have no more wit than a ten-year old

Reception to General Mancock.

New York, Jay. 4.—At a meeting of the military order Loyel Legion of the United States held to night at Deimonico's, a letter from Mrs. Gardeld was read, acknowledging the receipt of the obtinary resolutions passed by the commandery on the decease of the late President. After the routine business was transacted, a formal reception was tendered to General Winded Scott Hancock, the acting commander-in-chief of the order. The dinner was partaken of by 150 guests, General Henry W. Slocum presiding. General Hancock thanked his comrades for the bonor paid him. The festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

Dillon and Parnell. Denga, Jan. 4.—A mandamus to quash the reso-lution passed by the corporation, conferring the freedom of the city on Messa. Dilion and Parnell will be applied for in the Court of Queen's benefi-the mandamus will be applied for on the groun-that the chases in the coaporation set prescribing that the chases in the coaporation set prescribing that nobody who is not a burgess can receive the freedom of the city has not been repealed.

A Readjuster Organ.

Hanlan Off for England. Tononto, Jan. 4.—Hanian leaves to morrow for New York, from which place he sails for England on the City of Chester.

RUSHING INTO PRINT.

Veteran Lawyer's Views on a New Custom Introduced by Imported Attorneys in the District-The Proper Course for an Honorable Lawyer,

"There appears to be more breaking-out around There appears to be more breaking-dut around the mouth in relation to the star-route cases," said a Republican embassed or to an old and leading member of the Washington bar at the City Hall yesterday.

"Yes," replied the veteran counselor, "I see by the newspapers that wonderful results are again

romised by the special counsel for the Govern rush into print with details of proceedings to be instituted, and asserting that certain results will be accomplished?" inquired our modest young

the only tribunals in which eminent lawyers sel-chambers.

"Well," replied the veteran disciple of Blackstone and Chitty, "I've had many years of practice in the courts of this District, and believe I under-stand the character of the court and the prominent nembers of the bar. There is no court or bar in the country possessing a higher degree of profes-sional dignity or more regard for the strict rules

the cthics of the profession, which gives to those of the legal fraternity who comply with the exalted code of professional marality such emineues among their fellow-citizens." "Then you evidently don't consider that rusning nto the newspapers with a fulsome proclamation of what are proposed to be the proceedings and assumed results of a trial in the courts as a strict compliance with legal practice and an honorable observance of the ethics of the profession ** quickly ejaculated our young unfledged embryo-lawye

of my observation is that lawyers who conduct the trial of their cases in the newspapers are seldom, if ever, successful before the judicial tribunals, where the proceedings are conducted within wellestablished rules of practice, devoid of gush and sensationalism. In fact I think an attorney who attempts to first prejudice the public mind through the newspapers in relation to contemplated judi-It is so considered by the court and all experienced and eminent counselors."

"Are the proceedings of grand juries always conducted with secrecy?" They are."

Why should they be?" "It is for the interest of the Government that accused persons should not have notice of all the efforts that are being made to collect testimony against them. If a man is really guilty of any offense he will naturally use such information for his own benefit."

own work that he wants the papers to tell the public about it every day; he puts the very men he wants to convict on their guard, and his beast-ing is an invitation for them to buy off witnesse. Indeed, it is sometimes considered very suspicious for an officer to blow a loud horn while he is creeping up on supposed offenders; it has the look of a friendly warning. But in addition to the interests of the Government, the interests of citizens also require secrecy in
the grand jury room. It is there
that the question is to be decided whether or not a
man shall be publicly accused. If evidence is
produced against him which, unexplained, would
prove him guilty of a crime them an indictment. prove him guilty of a crime, then an indictment is found. But if the evidence against him is not

"The grand jurors. It is made an offense by

"But cannot the Government counsel inform the
public through the daily papers what he thinks
the grand jury ought to do?"

"On the contrary it is a crime under the law for
any person to attempt to influence any grand or
petty juror by sending him any written or printed
matter in relation to issues pending before him.
It might be that to seek to influence grand jurors
be passenger publication, which have received.

"Then it is considered improper to fan up nostile public opinion against a man in order to make it easy to indict him?" "No greater degradation can come upon the adninistration of justice than for attorneys of the lovernment to attempt to obtain indictments, without sufficient evidence, by inflaming the pub-

lic mind through the press in order to bring pressof THE REPUBLICAN withdrew to contemplate the mysteries of the prosecution by newspaper.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-The evidence in the Vance case at Meridian, Miss., is all in, and the arguments begin today.

—Jack Haverly has leased the Chestnut Street The atre, in Philadelphia, for a term of years. -It was snowing throughout the Western country all of yesterday, and the rallroad trains are delayed

son University, died yesterday, aged eighty-five -Mr. Morton, the United States Minister, will give

-It is announced that the Government has decided establish a telegraph line between Irkontsk and Jakouisk, Siberia.

- Dr. John W. Draper, the colebrated scientist, died -Schaeffer and Sexton are to play a match game of billiards (carom game of six hundred points) in Tame many Hali on the 27th of next April for \$2,500.

 Great excitement prevails in Ottomwa, Iowa, over the alleged discovery of gold and silver in paying quantities sear the town of Lincoln, Nob.
 Kata Morris, the woman who was burned in Philadelphia while attempting to save the life of her sister, who was burned to death, died of her injuries.

-Rev. V. B. Hotchkiss, a prominent Baptist clorge

-The board of revision of tax es of Philadelphia has decided that parsonages and church property not forming an integral part of a church are subject to taxation and will be assessed.

—The new from ateamship San Marcos, built at

New York to enter the service of the company be tween New York and Galveston.

-A disputch from Philadelphia says: "General S. J. Burbridge, who has been talked of as a party to prespective duel with Congressian Hackburn, a Kentucky, has gone to Washington to prepare fo publication a statement explaining the origin of the

-Samuel Bickley died at Flint, Mich., on Wednesday, aged 100 years. He was a natio, on wanted day, aged 100 years. He was a native of figreet. Middlesez County, England, and was pressed into the British navy when a boy. He served seven years, participaling in many historic engagements, and cause to this country is 1850.

and came to this country is 1850.

"Judge Depue, of Nowark, charged the grand jury concerning the late city hall fraints, stating that the public interest demanded a thorough and scarcining investigation by the grand Jury. He also urged the jury to examine whether officers not now implicated with the guilty are not amenable for neglect of The subcommittee of the special committee ap-pointed by the United States Scienters investigate the conflict of title to certain lands claimed by the St. Jo

and Denver Road and has constanted its labors. A great account of restinancy has been taken, all of which tunis to slow attempted frauds on the part of anoguces of the road.